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HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1918.

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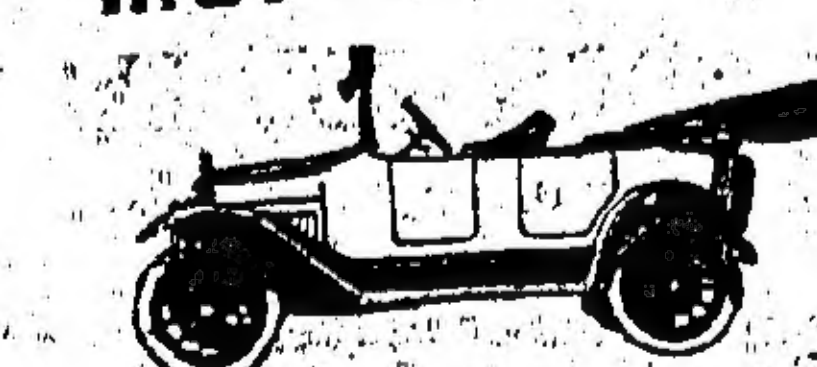
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
\$23,970,367.
—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000.
—Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000.
—Paid-up Capital \$2,497,500.
—Fire Funds \$2,837,047.
—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,537,590.
—Sinking Fund Account 128,230.
\$23,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch \$2,321,456.
Life and Annuity Branches 337,239.
Revenue Marine Department 478,540.
Other Receipts 95,339,228.

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.
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1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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THE GREAT BATTLE.

ALLIES STILL EXTENDING THEIR ADVANCE.

(Butler's Service to the China Mail.)

CONSTANT PRESSURE ON ENEMY.

GERMANS' INTENTION TO REMAIN ON SOMME DURING WINTER.

RETREAT FORCED ON THEM.

London, Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

On the whole front south of Havincourt the German retreat continues under our close and constant pressure.

We have reached the line of Beaumont-Hamel-Havincourt Wood.

Our advanced detachments, in frequent encounters with German outposts, are taking prisoners and inflicting numerous casualties.

The stocks of coal, food, medical and quantities of other war material which have fallen into our possession prove the enemy's intention to have remained in occupation of the Somme battle-fields during the winter months, and the hurried nature of the retreat that has been forced upon him.

We captured, north of Havincourt, a strong point called "The Spoil Heap," on the west bank of the Canal, due north and opposite Harnies, taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

GREATER PART OF HAVINCOURT WOOD GAINED.

London, Sept. 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

By nightfall yesterday we had taken Villeveque and St. Emille, and gained possession of the greater part of Havincourt Wood.

There was local fighting yesterday evening and night eastward of Harnies and in the sector westward of Arrantiers, without material change in the situation.

Westward of La Bassée our patrols further progressed in the enemy's positions.

FRENCH ADVANCE PROCEEDS ON SOMME.

ENEMY RESISTANCE UNAVAILING.

London, Sept. 8.

A French communiqué states:—

Today's advance reached 7 to 8 kilometres in depth on the Somme front. The enemy, whose resistance has greatly increased, failed, despite all his efforts to prevent our passage over the St. Quentin Canal, which we crossed at Pont-de-Tugny and St. Simon after heavy fighting. We possess these places.

We hold the line running from the western outskirts of Vaux, Flaucourt, Appencourt, east of Pont-de-Tugny, St. Simon, Avesnes, the western outskirts of Jussy, Ham, the Tergnier railway, Amigny and Barisis.

The enemy everywhere left vast quantities of material.

There is little change on the Allette-Aisne front.

We advanced north of Vauxillon and carried Celles-sur-Aisne.

We repulsed two violent counterattacks south of Laffaux Mill. The enemy's artillery is violently counter-firing.

AMERICANS TAKE MUSCOURT.

London, Sept. 8.

A French communiqué states:—

South of the Aisne, our troops entered Muscourt, where we took 50 prisoners.

Hostile counterattacks in this sector were repulsed and our line slightly advanced.

Two strong hostile raids at Voivre were beaten off.

In Alsace a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

A FRENCH SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

Paris, Sept. 7.

Their latest progress has brought the Allies almost immediately in contact with the Crozat canal along its whole length between the Somme and the Oise.

Between the Oise and the Allette the centre Hindenburg line has been reached on the outskirts of St. Gobain's wooded hills.

The capture of the plateau north of Fontenoy-sur-Aisne will soon enable the Allies to threaten Chemin-des-Dames from the south. It is already menaced in its western extremity by Laifans.—HARPER.

THE GERMAN RETREAT.

DUE TO BRITISH STROKE ON ARRAS-PERONNE ROAD.

Washington, Sept. 8.

General March, the Chief of Staff, in a statement says the German movement in general retreat is primarily due to the British stroke on the Arras-Peronne road.

The French and American advance on the Soissons plateau is emphasized by the fact that the Germans are 60 miles from Paris as compared with 40 on August 15th.

GENERAL MANGIN'S INFILTRATION TACTICS.

CAPTURE OF ANISY-LE-CHATEAU.

Paris, Sept. 8.

General Mangin continues to pursue his infiltration tactics, which have given him the possession of Anisy-le-Chateau, bringing the reverse slopes of Chemin-des-Dames within artillery range.

The booty in the lower Coney Forest includes several heavy and medium batteries, countless machine-guns and mortars, and hundreds of thousands of shells.

BRITISH AVIATORS BRING DOWN 23 MACHINES.

CEASELESS BOMBING.

London, Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

We brought down 11 machines and drove down 12 out of control. Five British machines are missing.

We dropped 32 tons of bombs during the day and night, heavily attacking the railway connections at Arrantiers, Lille, Douai, Denain, Cambrai and St. Quentin.

All our night-fliers returned.

AIR-RAID INTO GERMANY.

BOLD ATTACK ON MANNHEIM.

London, Sept. 7.

The Air Ministry reports:—

Our squadrons attacked two hostile aerodromes on the night of the 6th, causing fires. The weather hindered the observation of results. All the British machines returned.

Our squadrons on the morning of the 7th attacked the railways at Ehring and the chemical works at Mannheim, obtaining good bursts on them, beside the railway lines, and eight direct hits, and many other good bursts on the chemical works, over two tons being dropped on Mannheim.

Our aeroplanes met with fierce opposition in the Mannheim raid, fighting largely superior numbers before and after the attack.

One squadron fought hard continuously for a distance of 70 miles before reaching the objective, and the fight continued for 70 miles on the way back.

We destroyed one aeroplane and drove two out of control. Four British machines are missing.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Hotel Mansions.



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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

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TUESDAY,
the 10th Sept., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising—
Scalloped Pillow Cases, Sheets and Bed Quilts, Single and Double Plain and Embroidered Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1918. 724

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND

TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,

CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs

(new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites,

&c., &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising

Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bed-

steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,

Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,

Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner

Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking

Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath

Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated

Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood

Furniture, including large Blackwood

Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,

&c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoson

and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Balls

and Net, Several Carpets new and

second-hand.

Also

One 12-Bore Sporting Gun (very good

condition), Typewriters, Metal Bath,

and one full size Croquet set complete.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1918. 723

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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Des Vaux Road, Corner of

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A Small Consignment of

REVERSIBLE INDIAN CARPETS

Various sizes and colours.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1918. 719

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

BRITISH NEARING CAMBRAI.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at British

Headquarters, telegraphing this after-

noon, states:—

There is a lull on the British battle

front. The absolute failure of the

enemy to react anywhere is perhaps the

most striking testimony to the com-

pleteness of our victory.

Today our troops are within seven

miles of Cambrai. Between us and

Cambrai is the Maroing line, which,

according to our airmen, is little more

than a belt of wire. However, there

are some very strong defensive positions

ahead, such as Harvincoort Wood,

into which we are now pumping gas

and shells; and the Bourlon Wood, of

unpleasant memory.

Next Spring there is every reason to

believe that the Americans alone will

be as numerically strong as the whole

German Army.

Meanwhile, though victory is certain

the end is not yet. The Germans are

retreating, but cleverly; and they still

have reserves to throw in. The German

High Command intends to fall back on

a shorter line, thereby economising in

men and will fight a defensive war to

the last limit.

BRITISH AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

485 ENEMY MACHINES

DESTROYED IN A MONTH.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reporting on aviation, states:—

Since the beginning of the offensive

on August 8th we have brought down

485 hostile machines, and their destruc-

tion in every case was clearly established.

We drove down uncontrollable 200, of

which many actually "crashed." These

totals are exclusive of the considerable

number brought down by anti-aircraft

guns. We also set on fire 11 balloons.

Practically the whole of the fighting

occurred on the enemy's side of the

lines.

Two hundred and sixty-two British

machines did not return during this

period.

A VICTORY FOR HUMANITY.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau, in

a speech, said:—Our grand soldiers are

in process of throwing back victoriously

the overwhelming hordes of barbarians.

This task will be continued until it is

completely achieved. Our soldiers will

soon be giving us that day of libera-

tion for which we have so long waited,

and we shall soon see the falling away

of those heavy chains which have long

shackled our unhappy compatriots. We

wish that this victory may be for France

and her Allies.

M. Clemenceau received an ovation.

MARSHAL FOCH'S RESOLVE.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

Replying to the Paris Municipal

congratulations, Marshal Foch has tele-

graphed:—The German rush threaten-

ing Paris and Amiens has been broken.

We shall continue to pursue the enemy

implacably.

GERMAN GENERALS' BOAST.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and

General Ludendorff, interviewed by

Austrian papers, declare that Germany

so far has stood the bitter struggle

honourably. They state:—The Central

Armies are merely guarding our homes,

and we will shatter the enemy's anni-

hilating armies.

A PROCLAMATION BY

HINDENBURG.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has

issued a proclamation warning the Ger-

GENERAL MANGIN'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Reuter's Correspondent at American

Headquarters, telegraphing at noon,

states:—

During the past week General

Mangin's Army has been fighting with

slow but persistent determination to reach

a position which will not only render

the German line at Tardieu's unten-

able, but will seriously compromise the

one to which they intended to retire.

By his Tuesday's and yesterday's suc-

cesses General Mangin may almost be

said to have reached that position.

Our troops literally fought their way

foot by foot across the Justigny plateau,

and were met by a desperate German

effort to check their progress at the

most dangerous point, namely, the

water-line separating the basins of the

Ailette and the Aisne, which is five

miles east of the famous Chemin-des-

Dames.

A FORLORN HOPE.

It was in the defence of this ridge

that the Russian Guards suffered

enormous losses. The Guards charged

five times with extraordinary courage

on an absolutely forlorn hope against a

sheer front of iron, for the Tanks strode

into the charging line, actually crushing

men under their creepers and shooting

right and left into the reinforcing waves

while the Allied airmen, swooping down

within a few feet of the ground, swept

them with a cyclone of bullets, and

afterwards swinging about the airmen

drove what was left of the attacking

battalions to the shelter of their guns.

The French and American advance

across the Vesle met with no serious

resistance, except machine-gun fire.

Even that was not as strenuous as

usual.

It is clear that the Germans are

determined to abandon all the ground

south of the Aisne and have left very

little behind.

BRITISH STILL ADVANCING.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig

reports:—

On the southern part of the battle

front, both northward and southward

of Peronne, we are advancing and driv-

ing in the enemy's rearwards, and are

approaching the high ground on the

Athies-Nurlu front.

Between Nurlu and the Senece river

there were minor engagements at differ-

ent parts.

We slightly advanced on the spur

north of Equancourt, and local fighting

occurred about Neuville-Bourbonval and

Mouvaux.

Patrols crossed to the east bank of

the Canal du Nord south of Marquion,

and brought back prisoners.

The enemy on the Lys front again

strongly attacked in the sector north of

Hill 65 and was repulsed, after sharp

fighting.

We advanced a short distance south-

ward and south-eastward of Nieppe, and

north-eastward of Wulverghem.

ENEMY RETIRING.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at French

Headquarters states:—

The enemy is retiring on the line of

La Fere on the left, of the Oise Baris,

the lower forest of Coucy, and the

forest of St. Gobain, and is preparing to

flood the country.

General Mangin occupied Mokenbrie,

1,000 yards beyond Coucy, and is

advancing towards Lauffaux and the edge

of the valley traversed by the Sossion—

Loan railway.

AMERICANS CONTINUE TO

ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

An American official report, dated

5th inst., states:—

We, in co-operation with the French,

continue to advance.

We crossed the plateau north of the

Vesle and reached the crest of the slopes

THE ENEMY'S LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Reuter's Correspondent at French

Headquarters states:—

Since March 21st the Germans have

fought 350 divisional engagements, so

it is reasonable to debit them with gross

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DISINFECTANT.
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Today's Advertisements

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING TEACHER of OPERATIVE SURGERY. A practical course is required to be given during the Spring Term (January-March), 1919, at 8.30 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ACTING LECTURER in PHARMACOLOGY. A course of 30 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919, at 4.15 p.m. two or three afternoons a week. Full particulars may be obtained from the Dean, to whom applications should be made as soon as possible.
Hongkong, Sept. 9, 1918.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 22, Raffles Place, Singapore, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon when the proposed resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution, viz.:

"That the regulations contained in the printed documents submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly. Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, 22, Raffles Place, Singapore.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Dated the 9th day of Sept., 1918.

(Continued on page 6.)

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The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 9, 1918.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION AND HONGKONG.

A SHANGHAI contemporary has received from London an advance copy of the Annual Report of the China Association. A branch of this organisation still exists in Hongkong, though after reading the Annual Report of the Association one might suppose that Hongkong was no more within the sphere of its operations than Timbuctoo. Formerly there were annual meetings of members of the Hongkong Branch of the China Association, which were reported in the local newspapers. Except for the fact that last year it was announced that the Hongkong Committee of the China Association had made certain representations regarding the "Service" Dollar, one might have supposed that the Hongkong Branch of the China Association no longer existed.

An excuse for this self-effacement is readily found in these days of Press censorship. Indeed the Report of the London Committee makes apology for shortcomings in the following paragraph:

"The Association has been interested in a great variety of subjects during the year and the importance and volume of the correspondence has not been exceeded at any time during the war. Unfortunately the nature has been of such a character as to make it inadvisable to publish it in the Annual Report; the shortage of paper and difficulties of printing also accentuate the necessity for keeping the book within the narrowest limits possible. At the same time though there is little to show for the work done, members will be assured that any matter in which the Association can usefully intervene receives the fullest attention."

There is, indeed, little in the Report beyond a review of the political position in China, added to which are a few paragraphs on revenue and exchange, and the sufferings of trade in China. In the latter connection the Committee say: "The possibilities of the development of trade in China are greater than in any other country in the world, its resources at present being comparatively undeveloped, and it is undoubtedly in this field that international competition will be keenest. It is, therefore, of paramount importance, unless Great Britain is permanently to lose the predominant position which she has hitherto held in this important market, that our Government should recognise the urgency of removing all restrictions on trading, and give every encouragement to British interests in China as soon as possible after the conclusion of peace." A brief paragraph tells us that "further correspondence has been carried on regarding the conditions upon which trading with the enemy may be resumed after the war," but we are left to conclude that this is one of those things that it is deemed "inadvisable to publish."

Two or three paragraphs in the Report are devoted to the "Far Eastern Contingent" serving with His Majesty's Forces. We are

informed that the "China and Japan" contingent has been well maintained; that it is understood to be now approximately 2,500 men, and that the record of awards, decorations and "mentions in dispatches" bears testimony to the distinction of their service. Whether the men who have gone from Hongkong—some 600 or 700—are included in these references we do not know. There is nothing to indicate that the China Association is taking any interest in the Hongkong men, though it apparently does much to aid those who have gone from Shanghai and other Treaty ports of China. Thus we read:

"Generous contributions have been sent forward for the 'Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund; the fund has been administered by our Secretary, who has taken pains to see that those in need of temporary assistance, numbering men of all ranks, have had a helping hand; not only wounded men, but cases of misfortune, such as the loss of all their kit or other difficulties, have been relieved. Substantial sums for gifts to men on service have also been received from Hongkong and Tientsin. When special difficulties and troubles arise, the knowledge that their old comrades in the Far East have not forgotten them must be very cheering to men who have made great sacrifices for their country."

One further matter needs mention: there have been considerable calls for underwear, socks, etc., through Queen Mary's Needlework Guild; the recipients desire us to express their hearty thanks to the ladies of the Shanghai British Women's Work Association for their kindness in sending these articles for distribution.

Reading this it will occur to every-

one in Hongkong to ask whether the China Association looks after the needs of the men who have gone from Hongkong as it looks after the wants of the men from Shanghai? Also, what is the Colony doing for the men who have gone from Hongkong? Will somebody who knows kindly enlighten the public?

The Report mentions that the Association has in course of compilation a War Book which it is intended shall contain a record of the service—of every man who has come from the Far East—including promotions, honours, battles, wounds, etc. Does "the Far East" for this purpose include Hongkong? If so, what organisation exists for compiling the information desired concerning the Hongkong men? A little information on these subjects from the local Committee of the China Association would doubtless be widely appreciated.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There were two cases of plague and two of cerebro-spinal fever reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The Manila Observatory last night reported a Typhoon on about 125 degrees Long. E. and 21 degrees Lat. N., direction unknown.

The latest mail from Peking says the Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are worth 56 1/3 cents. to a dollar. Roubles 1,000 are realising \$110.

The death on the battlefield of the son of Sir Reginald Gamble, Inspector General of the Salt Gabelle in Peking, is announced. He was in the Coldstream Guards with General Byng's army and fell on August 22nd, when the fighting was most violent.

In view of the appeals which have been made in Shanghai by the Red Cross Organisations for nurses for Siberia, inquiries are naturally suggested concerning the No. 1 Volunteer Aid Detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Hongkong—the only V.A.D. organisation in the Far East. Contrary to an impression which has got abroad, we understand that many members are eager to go whenever request is made for their services.

We regret to learn that 2nd Lieut. W. H. Stapleton, son of Mr. F. V. Stapleton, of Victoria Dispensary, was killed in action on August 26th. Second Lieut. Stapleton was 20 years of age. He was an assistant in Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., and went home in March last year as a volunteer for active service. He obtained his commission in March of the present year and went to France in the following month. In their last letter Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton have the deepest sympathy of many friends in the Colony.

SUPREME COURT.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A CLAIM AGAINST ALIEN ENEMIES.

In the Supreme Court, this morning before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the Hongkong Central Estate Company Limited claimed from O. Stuckmeyer, Hans August Siebs and E. Siebert, trading as Siemens and Company, the sum of \$8,375.45 being amount due in respect of rent on the offices on the ground floor and first floor of the north-east section of Queen's Buildings whereof the defendants became tenants under an agreement in writing dated July 14, 1913, for five years from July 1, 1913, at the rental of \$750 per month. The tenants had the option of renewing the agreement for two years at the date of expiry of which option they availed themselves by letter. Plaintiff also claimed a proportion of the expenses of the litigation in the said premises which proportion the defendants agreed to pay.

Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and the defendants were unrepresented.

Mr. Potter said this was a claim by the Hongkong Central Estates Ltd., for the sum of \$8,375.45 being the amount of rent due and proportion of expenses of the fit of the premises. The three defendants who are alien enemies and who in all material times were partners in the firm of Siemens and Company carrying on business in this Colony. The defendants were at present resident in Shanghai and all had been served with notice of these proceedings. They had not chosen to appear to defend the action. In order that they might have an opportunity of taking the necessary steps to protect their interests, in the proceedings, His Lordship directed the Registrar to write to the defendants and to point out to them that they were entitled to appear to defend the action. On July 19 of this year the Registrar addressed a letter to the defendants to that effect. Proceeding, Counsel said he was concerned at the moment to show that the defendants had received every facility for defending the proceedings, if they chose to do so. No doubt, one very excellent reason why they did not appear was that there was absolutely no defence to the action. Counsel then read an affidavit by Mr. Shenton Hooper setting out the facts.

Continuing, Counsel said the first point he would ask His Lordship to note was that the defendants, although they are alien enemies, were entitled to enter an appearance to defend the action if they chose to do so. The next point was that the defendants had had an opportunity of considering the report of the Liquidator. That was proved by an affidavit by Mr. Wright wherein he stated that he handed the defendants a copy of the Liquidator's Report in Shanghai. That was in reply to a suggestion by the defendants that they had not had an opportunity of defending the case. The third point was that the defendants had addressed to the Court an application for the stay of the proceedings in which they claimed that the action was against the firm of Siemens and Company and that firm, had ceased to exist owing to it having been liquidated. That was so, but the partners were none the less liable for the debts of the firm, like any other partners of a firm. The defendants next stated that they had never received any report or information of liquidation of the firm and had no knowledge of the arrangements by the Liquidator and were never parties to the arrangement. That was answered by Mr. Wright's affidavit which showed they had had full information. The third point the defendants put forward was that having no knowledge of the Liquidator's facts they could not examine them in detail and could neither admit nor deny them. If they had chosen to instruct solicitors in Hongkong, as they were entitled to do, they had nothing to do but to answer or deny the claim. But they did not choose to do so; if they had, they would have had no difficulty whatsoever in having the claim investigated. Counsel said he did not think His Lordship could have given defendants greater facilities. The fourth point put forward by the defendants was that as a matter of fact they were not in a position to appear or to enter an appearance personally and could not do so by solicitors as the action was against Siemens and Company. They were, however, partners. The fifth point put forward was that the claim of the plaintiff not having arisen in consequence of any act, fault or omission by defendants, but resulted from liquidation, which, in itself, was a war measure, involved a question of principle which could only be decided

under a treaty of Peace between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany. The suggestion was, Counsel took it, that inasmuch as there might be some international arrangements between Great Britain and Germany after the war is over, therefore his Lordship should stay the action, pending the result of such international arrangements. He did not say his Lordship could not assume there would be any such arrangements but it was not within the province of the Court. If there were such arrangements, no doubt the people concerned would be properly dealt with by the two Governments quite independently of any judgment given in Hongkong.

His Lordship: It is beyond the cognisance of the law as I find it.

Mr. Potter agreed and said the law was the balance of rent. The only ground on which His Lordship could, under the Ordinance, stay the proceedings was the impossibility on the part of defendants obtaining proper instructions to enable them to be defended. It was very striking how the British Government went out of its way to safeguard even alien enemies. In the present case the whole transaction took place in Hongkong and it was merely a question of arithmetic as to how much rent they owed. For the reasons given Counsel submitted that plaintiff was entitled to judgment with costs.

His Lordship said: In this action the defendants were sued and service was duly effected upon them in Shanghai. They communicated to the Court, through the Registrar of the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, to direct the Registrar of the Court to communicate with the alien enemies in question in Shanghai, and advise them that they could be properly represented by solicitors in this Court. "They declined to do so for the reasons which the learned Counsel has referred to in his opinion there are no legal reasons which would justify me in not allowing the law to proceed in due course. The question which they have raised in their communication with the Court as to the matter being a question for possible consideration after the war is a matter entirely beyond the province of this Court. The only ground which would justify the Court, in stay in the action is that laid down in the Alien Enemies Ordinance. That is in the case where it is impossible to obtain instructions from an alien enemy owing to the state of war in that case the Court is vested with the power to stay the action during a state of war. This is not so in this case. The three defendants have been duly served and have been in communication with this Court. They decline to recognise its jurisdiction by entering an appearance either themselves or by solicitor. This being the case my duty is quite clear, and I give judgment for plaintiffs."

WHY?

The only answer we can give to the question as to why Germans continue to do business in Shanghai and elsewhere is, (says the N.C. Daily News) goodness only knows. The original cause of complaint lies with the Chinese Government. Since the question of deportation was dropped, it seems to have been taken for granted that nothing can be done. There has been some talk of deportation, and reports have appeared in Northern newspapers of a temple outside Peking that is being got ready as an internment camp. Even if this comes to anything, it is very doubtful whether it will touch the Germans in Shanghai. In these circumstances, cannot the Allied Consuls and Municipal Council take action? The plea that the international status of the Settlement prevents them begins to wear very thin. How many neutrals would they did, is it not one of the matters on which the Allies are obliged to disregard neutral arguments in the greatest interest of all. Some landlords who have German tenants might object to their sympathy, however, need be wasted on them. Our correspondent voices a very widespread feeling. It is not yet too late for satisfaction to be given it.

A QUESTION OF DECENCY.

HARDEN'S STERN DENUNCIATION OF HEITLING'S "PAWN" SPEECH.

Discussing Count von Hertling's statement on Belgium, Maximilian Harden recently wrote in the *Zukunft*:—"It is a stain on the honour of Germany to retain even one people of Belgium's blood, and commands Germany to restore the kingdom in the entire, possessions, and sovereignty which it had before the invasion. 'Is Belgium' as a Chancellor, a Secretary of State, and an Ambassador have confessed, in the name of the Kaiser and the Federal Government, the innocent victim of German self-defence! Then we have to ask its forgiveness, and not in addition, to force conditions upon it. This is a question of decency, morality, and the honour of a nation."

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

(This remedy has no superior as a cure for cold, croup and whooping cough.) It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and croup, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. Respectfully, Dr. J. C. Chamberlain.

THE MAGISTRACY.

SUMMONED FOR BEING DRUNK.

John Boss, an Englishman, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood with being drunk and incapable in Connaught Road.

Defendant being absent when the case was called, Mr. Wood extended his bail of \$5.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

An old Chinese was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets.

Defendant stated that he was given the tickets by another Chinese who was away at Macao. The reason why he was entrusted with the tickets was that he was a venerable old man, and old men did not abuse the trust placed in them.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

A Chinese was charged with keeping a house No. 49, Des Voeux Road, for the purpose of carrying on a lottery.

Defendant denied keeping a gaming house but admitted that he bought the lottery tickets for the purpose of gambling.

Inspector Grant said that on the 8th instant he entered the house by virtue of a warrant and found defendant lying on a bed. He asked defendant where he worked, and he replied that he was employed in the dockyard. Two Chinese constables searched the room and found a book of lottery tickets under defendant's bed. Defendant, when questioned, stated that he had purchased the tickets for his own use.

Mr. Wood fined him \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

HIS BAD LUCK.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to commit a felony in 36, High Street.

Defendant stated that he was having bad luck. He was only taking a walk along the basement of the row of dwellings when he was charged with attempting to steal.

Complainant stated that defendant was noticed inside the house by a servant girl, who called a hukong and had him arrested. Defendant knelt down before witness and pleaded for his freedom.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF JEWELLERY.

A Chinese youth was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of jewellery valued at \$20.

Defendant said he got the jewellery from a friend.

A Chinese detective gave evidence regarding the arrest of defendant, who was unemployed.

A LARGE OPIUM HAUL.

Three Chinese women were charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with being in unlawful possession of 90 taels of opium valued at \$1,080.

Defendants said that some men gave them the opium to carry. It was stated that the women were arrested on the wharf, when they were evidently attempting to export the opium.

Mr. Wolfe fined each defendant \$2,500, with the alternative of four months' rigorous imprisonment. The opium was confiscated.

TROUBLES OF A COOLIE FOREMAN.

A Chinese was charged with assaulting a Chinese coolie foreman. Inspector Sim said the assault was the sequel of a discussion which defendant and complainant had over the employment of some coolies. Defendant had asked complainant to engage some coolies for him and he had done so. The coolies asked defendant for the advance of half a day's pay and disappeared after they had received it. This annoyed defendant, who thought he had been duped, and it was alleged that at the instigation of defendant several men assaulted complainant.

Complainant said that defendant took part in the assault. Mr. Wolfe observed that if complainant had engaged coolies for defendant and they refused to work it was complainant's fault, and therefore the assault was made without reason.

Sergeant Cockle said that while on patrol duty on the 8th instant along the Pruyn he was attracted by some shouts. He went to the place and found complainant lying in a pool of blood. He had a serious wound on his head. Complainant alleged that defendant had assaulted him. Witness named defendant as being in the vicinity and arrested him. Defendant said that he was not in the vicinity at the time of the assault. The case was adjourned for the 11th instant.

and had nothing to do with the assault. He heard a commotion and went outside to see what was the matter. He admitted having had a quarrel sometime ago with complainant. The latter charged him out of spite. He gave complainant \$4 to pay the coolies but complainant had not done so. Complainant said the money was lost during the fight.

Mr. Wolfe asked complainant why he had not handed the money over to the coolies instead of carrying it about with him.

Complainant replied that the coolies were not given the money as they had refused to work for defendant.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$15.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

EMPLOYER OF MESSRS. JARDINE MATHESON ON TRIAL.

This afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese clerk named Leung Kuit, employed in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., was charged with the embezzlement of \$3,101.98, the property of the Company.

A Chinese detective, C23, said that when he was arrested, defendant said he was coerced into committing the crime.

A Chinese Sergeant-interpreter at the Central Police Station said on the 5th instant he explained the charge to the defendant, who made a statement: "I knew I did wrong. I hope your Honour will give me a light sentence."

Choy Kung Hin, the cashier of the firm, gave evidence as to sending defendant to the Bank with the money. Accused had been for years with the firm. The pay-in book was returned to the office by post addressed to one of the clerks. The case is proceeding.

A RICKSHAW COOLIE FINED.

A rickshaw coolie was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with refusing to take a passenger in Hongkong, Kowloon, although paying for hire at the time.

Defendant said he was not paying for hire.

Mr. Wolfe fined him \$3.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

STARTLING NEWS FROM CANTON.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT THREATENS TO TAKE OVER THE CUSTOMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7.

A Reking message, dated the 4th inst. states: "The political outlook in China has been rudely affected to-day by the news that the Canton Military Government has announced its intention, within a few days, to take over the Canton Customs, of which two Chinese have been appointed directors. The news adds that if necessary, southern soldiery will be used to enforce the Southern resolve. The Military Governor, however, dissociates himself from the latter determination. If persisted in, this step will be really serious as it will amount to the suicide of the Southern Government. A representative of the Foreign Government considers the affair already grave. He at first refused to believe that the embryonic Southern Government, having requested foreign recognition, would so unwisely shatter any chance there might otherwise have been of obtaining such recognition."

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

[The "Chinese Mail" Service.]

Peking, Sept. 6.

Chu Sai Cheong, the President-elect, has requested the South-West to appoint representatives to come to Peking to open negotiations. The reply is being eagerly awaited.

Feng Kuo Cheng (Acting President) has requested Chu Sai Cheong to assume office within a week, but Chu Sai Cheong desires an opportunity of judging the attitude of the Provinces towards his election before deciding.

[Another telegram says Chu Sai Cheong is waiting especially to hear what Chen Chun Huang, Luk Wing Ting, Tong Kai Yau and Sun Yat Sen have to say about the election. Surprise is expressed at the absence of Liang Hui Yi on the occasion of the election. It is described as very significant owing to the fact that the South-West has declared that it would not recognize elections made by the Parliament in Peking. Liang Hui Yi advocates reserving the Vice-Presidency for the purpose of arranging a compromise with the South, but in the meantime Feng Kuo Cheng is buying time at \$12,000 a piece, while Chang Jo Lam is paying \$18,000 each.]

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

THE V. Chamberlain's Tablets when taken by children or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. These are easy to take and pleasant to eat. They are a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of constipation.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SEDITION IN GERMAN RANKS.

MEN URGED NOT TO FIGHT.

ANTI-PRUSSIAN FEELING SPREADS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:

The prisoners say much seditious literature is now being freely circulated in the German ranks. For example, revolutionary and violently anti-Prussian leaflets are being circulated among the Bavarians, urging the men not to fight.

This doctrine, anyhow, is certainly being carried out. For example, these German machine-gun companies surrounded without firing a shot, also the General Commanding the 24th German Division complains of the number of men he is having to punish owing to self-inflicted wounds.

PEACE IN WINTER.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER'S VIEWS.

NOTHING MORE TO BE GOT FROM THE WAR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8. The Grand Vizier, Talat Pasha, interviewed by an Austrian paper, says: "There is nothing more to be got from the war. Its continuance is manifestly useless. Peace will come before winter."

REPATRIATION OF BRITISH AND TURKISH PRISONERS.

THE QUESTION OF SAFE CONDUCT.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The Foreign Office announces: "The Austro-Hungarian Government has promised that the vessel used for the repatriation of British and Turkish prisoners of war under the Brest agreement will not be attacked by their Naval forces, but the German Government has not made the same promise, despite repeated representations at Berlin and Constantinople."

There appears to be no doubt, that the Turkish Government is willing to execute the agreement as speedily as possible, but the influence of Germany is being used to obstruct it, partly owing to the desire to perpetuate all causes of ill-feeling between Turkey and Great Britain, and partly owing to apprehension of the effect on Turkish opinion of the reports which will be brought by the repatriated Turkish prisoners.

FIGHTING IN ITALY.

ENEMY POSITIONS RAIDED BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Sept. 7. An Italian official report states:—South of Asiago the French raided enemy positions on Sisimol, inflicting very heavy losses, destroying the defences and taking 47 prisoners. We repulsed three attacks on Sola Rolo, in the Gruppo region.

THE ALBANIAN OFFENSIVE.

AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Italian Naval and British aeroplane carried out several bombardments, on September 5th-6th in Albania, inflicting loss and damage.

AMERICA GOING "DRY."

BREWERIES TO CLOSE DOWN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. The Food Administration has decreed that all breweries must close on December 1st, and beer and other malted drinks must disappear from the market as soon as stocks there in hand are exhausted.

THE SILVER MARKET.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7. Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their weekly Silver Report, state: "There was no change in the tone of the price during the week. Shanghai exchange was officially quoted at 100."

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

COSSACKS MUSTERING IN DON.

AN ANXIOUS PERIOD FOR THE GERMANS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8. The Cologne Gazette gives a gloomy picture of the prospects of the Bolsheviks. It points out that 50,000 Cossacks are mustering in Don, the mountaineers in the Caucasus are revolting and thousands of Cossacks and Czech-Slovaks are harrying the Eastern Front. Disturbances and terrorism are general.

TENSE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

DIPLOMATS QUIET.

LONDON, Sept. 8. The tense situation in Russia is revealed by the hurried departure of the Italian, American and Japanese Government representatives accompanied by a number of their nationals who have arrived at Stockholm homebound.

The ex-Chief of the Italian Mission asserts that M. Lenin and General Korniloff are dead. The Tzschina and children are probably alive.

THE MURDER OF CAPT. CROMIE.

LONDON, Sept. 8. M. Chicherin, the Foreign Commissioner, has not yet replied to the British demand, called on the 11th inst. in regard to the murder of Captain Cromie whose body the Bolsheviks have handed over to Neutral protection after neutral pressure.

ITALIAN TROOPS IN NORTHERN RUSSIA.

ROME, Sept. 8. A contingent of Italian troops has arrived in North Russia.

THE ADVANCE IN SIBERIA.

ENEMY DRIVEN NORTH.

JAPANESE PUSHING ON TO KHAIBNOYARSK.

TOKYO, Sept. 8. The Japanese are advancing on Khabarovsk. They found no traces of the enemy south of the Innan railway. The bridges at Tange and Ennan were not damaged, but small bridges were blown up.

Enemy cavalry were defeated at Abagards, southeast of Makhaili, and driven north.

KHAIBNOYARSK CAPTURED BY JAPANESE.

VLADIVOSTOK, Sept. 8. The Japanese have occupied Khabarovsk.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

GENERAL RETREAT ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 6. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—The Germans are retreating on the whole French battle-front. There, the immediate objective is from St. Quentin, across the valley of the Oise, around the Forest of St. Gobain, to Laffaux, then past Malmaison to the Chemin-des-Dames, then from Juvisy across the Aisne at Berry-au-Bac, south-east to Rheims, and through the hilly country which has hitherto proved impervious to all assaults.

The enemy has to-day from 30 to 40 Divisions in reserve, but his armies are being consumed at least at the rate of a Division per day. The question is whether the Allies will allow him to reach his old line except in disorder and in such a condition that he cannot stay there. This the next few days will decide.

FRENCH NEAR HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The French, progressing between the Somme and the Oise, practically captured the whole of Outrecoeur massif and are now within three miles of Chauny-sur-Oise, where the Crozat Canal furnishes the enemy with a water-line, which, however, is liable to be turned off Oisy, in the north.

The French secured a good hold on the northern bank of the Ailette and are very close to the Hindenburg Line, in the neighbourhood of the great St. Gobain massif. The latter would be most difficult to capture frontally. Since August 8 the enemy has put in 191 Divisions on the battle-front north and south of the Somme. The two situated nearest the Hindenburg Line, the 2nd and 10th Divisions have been engaged since August 8.

ENEMY BOLTS FOR HINDENBURG LINE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—The French are in full pursuit of the enemy across devastated country. General Debeney's troops crossed the Somme in force all night from Epeneau-court to Offroy, while, southwards, General Humbert's army forced the Germans to throw up the sponge and bolt for the Hindenburg line along the whole front.

The French have now passed Chauny and early in the day were close to Tergnier, which is a mile from the place where the Hindenburg line crosses the Oise.

On the right General Mangin's army has taken the height above Landricourt which gives us a view up the Ailette valley as far as Pinon.

General Mangin's men this morning were fighting practically on the old line. There were engagements along the edge of the upper Cousy forest and at Roziere farm which commands Barisis. The latter was the point of junction of the French and British fronts before the attack of March 21.

MOPPING UP THE FIELDS OF VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this morning, says:—The past twenty-four hours have been mainly devoted to a general mopping up on the fields of our late victories.

A good deal of struggling fighting occurred, especially in the vicinity of Moenvres, where we cleared the ridge. During yesterday, between the Scarpe and the Somme, we took 300 prisoners.

The enemy is blowing up ammunition dumps in the areas behind Le Tensil and Athies Wood and is evidently endeavouring to get back as quickly as possible to the Hindenburg Line.

Our patrols are feeling their way along the crest north-east of Wylwarghem. The enemy continue to show apprehension of a tank surprise, and are also using their batteries at extreme range.

A considerable number of enemy wounded have been shot in the back by their own officers. The attitude of most prisoners towards their own officers is a striking revelation of the present frame of mind of the German Army. Not only do they refuse to salute, but sometimes openly jeer and deride them.

AMERICANS EVERYWHERE SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing at 9 a.m., says:—The Germans are across the Aisne without making any attempt to veil the retirement or exact the ordinary penalties for the Franco-American advance. Opposition between the Vesle and the Aisne was very soft.

The machine-guns left behind, proved quite inadequate to compromise the pace we were going. The enemy's shelling of roads and villages was also spasmodic and planless. The French, further east, experienced stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere gained the crest of the hills and are able to overlook the long-promised "laid. There may be some sharper fighting to-day, if the last rearguards have not withdrawn across the river at night-time, but it is quite plain that in the American sector the ground on this side of the Aisne is going to be conceded.

AN AMAZING ADVANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says:—The amazing advance of General Mangin's left and centre in the past 24 hours is the direct result of actions earlier in the week. A French officer, who has seen the hottest fighting at Verdun, testifies that he has not witnessed more desperate valour than that shown by the Prussian Guards in the attempt to check the French advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames. Some of the Guards charged right up to the Tanks which they tried to smash with the butts of their rifles. The fighting was nearly as desperate when Leully was captured, also Mont-de-Tombes, where in all cases the Germans were fiercely aggressive and thereby piled up their casualties beyond all expectation.

The French have captured Neuville, which is just below the ridge of the hill where there are through railway tunnels and looks across the head of the valley at Laffaux which our gunfire has rendered uninhabitable.

Despite their losses, the Germans still hold the outskirts of the hills about Vauxillon for the sake of their command over the Ailette Valley and for the cross-fire they thus bring on our advance towards the Chemin-des-Dames. Fighting is still to be expected between Vauxillon and Laffaux.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

A German official message states:—We stand in fighting contact with the enemy on the line of Amigny-Barises-Laffaux-Conde.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? It is not only a saving time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

FRENCH CONTINUE PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A French communiqué says:—From the Somme to the Oise we continued our pursuit all night long, smashing the enemy's local resistance and keeping in close touch with his rearguards.

On one side or the other of the Somme we occupied Pinon, Sommettes, Haucourt, Dury and Ollezy. The last named is five kilometres east of Ham. Farther south, we held Cugny and have reached the western outskirts of Bois-de-Genlis.

North of the Oise we have entered Tergnier, east of which our line runs along the railway and canal.

North of the Ailette the lower forest of Coucy is entirely ours, also Barisis, which was stormed despite the enemy's obstinate resistance.

North of Quincy Basse we passed the villages of Auliers and Basoile-Sauloir. South of the Ailette Nanteuil-la-Forêt, Font Conde and Conde-sur-Aisne are in our hands.

There is no change north of the Vesle.

ENEMY RESISTANCE INCREASING.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last night, says:—The enemy resistance is increasing on the Petit-Barisis-Aisne front. The German artillery activity is most violent, nevertheless the French have appreciably advanced and are now fighting on the outskirts of the upper forest of Coucy.

In their centre the French have crossed the valley and the Soissons-Leon railway and gained a footing on Laffaux plateau which is an offshoot of Malmaison plateau. The French are now within three miles of the western extremity of Chemin-des-Dames.

If the Quincy Basse region, near the upper forest of Coucy, the French in the evening encountered fierce resistance on the salient of the Hindenburg line.

Ham was captured by an encircling movement. The town was ablaze.

TERGNIER OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The French have advanced on a twenty-mile front to an average depth of two miles and in places of four miles. They have occupied, unopposed, Tergnier, a very important railway junction. The enemy has thereby lost his main line of communication between Laon and St. Quentin.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We further progressed east and north-eastward of Peronne and captured Hancourt, Sorel-le-Grand and Metz-en-Couture. Northward of Metz-en-Couture we penetrated the western portions of Havincourt Wood where we took a number of prisoners.

Northward of La Bassee Canal we gained ground in the German positions about Canteleux and Violaines and further northward we carried out a successful minor operation between Hill 63 and Wulverghem, taking 50 prisoners and advancing the line a short distance in the direction of Messines.

LATER. Reuter learns that since this morning we advanced on a front of 12 miles and a depth of three miles astride the Amiens-St. Quentin road. Our present line runs west of Templeux, Tincourt-Boucy and Euvincourt, thence astride Esmes, Mouchy-la-Croix and Quivresse. North of the Oise the French gained possession of the whole of the Autrecourt massif. The situation is developing according to anticipations and the German retreat is proceeding towards the Hindenburg line.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A wireless German official message says:—We repulsed several attacks southward of Ipres.

On the Somme and the Oise the enemy followed us via Ham and Channy. We are getting into contact with the enemy eastward of Vailly on the Aisne. We repulsed renewed American attacks on the heights north-eastwards of Fismes.

SIR E. GEDDES' CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Sir Eric Geddes has telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig his heartfelt congratulations and admiration of the triumphant and continued advance of the British Armies in France. He says the Navy is following every movement of the sister service with admiration and pride, and with the hope that it may also soon have a chance of following the example of the Army at crushing the enemy.

THE VANDALS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

A Paris semi-official message says:—The enemy is destroying like Vandals. When they have not the time to burn down houses they blow up the most important buildings, pillage everything, remove agricultural machinery and destroy everything else which they have not the time to remove. Nevertheless, our advance on the forest of Coucy was so rapid that the enemy had to abandon very large quantities of war material and important ammunition depots. The sight of such devastation ordered by the leaders of the German Army kindles in our soldiers the determination to punish such crimes and they seem to know no fatigue in the pursuit.

HINDENBURG'S PROCLAMATION.

A REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6. The Hindenburg proclamation is a long and remarkable document. It attempts to discount the reproductions, dropped by aeroplane, of war prisoners' original letters describing their well-being by thanking God that exceptional cases of decent and humane English prison camp commanders exist. The proclamation asserts that Germany is strong enough to force peace in the West despite the Americans, and engages in efforts to counteract the effect of the leaflets which it is stated, have been dropped by aeroplane in thousands of copies. The proclamation abounds in references to the "poisonousness" of the enemy propaganda and winds up by saying: "Whoever is England's ally dies in consequence."

GERMAN ADMISSIONS OF DEFEAT.

LOSS OF NEEVE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.

The *Kron Zeitung* states that this last week forms no glorious page in the history of the German people. There has been a display of nervelessness for which one can only find mitigating circumstances.

AN EXPERT'S EXPLANATION.

The German expert, General von Ardenne, in a laborious explanation of the German defeat admits that the Allies, particularly the British, have scored an undeniable success in pushing the German front to the Arras-Cambrai Road. He finds the excuse that the Germans, having been fighting for 12 days, were suffering from over-fatigue and loss of supplies. He expects that Marshal Foch will continue his harassing tactics in an attempt to envelop the German wings.

THE GERMAN PEACE CHORUS.

THE LATEST RECRUIT.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 7.

The latest addition to the German Peace chorus is Dr. Erberberger, the leader of the powerful Catholic Centre Party, which has hitherto been the most powerful Parliamentary supporter of the Militarists.

Dr. Erberberger, on being interviewed, declared that Germany did not desire world dominion. A military victory would only divide the world into two camps. He personally agreed with Earl Grey regarding a League of Nations which must form part of future practical politics.

DUTCH-GERMAN FRONTIER BEING FORTIFIED.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.

The *Tyd* states that the Germans are at present very busy constructing fortifications on the Dutch-German frontier, near Neehr, Noordbeek, and Steuaken.

It is believed that the Germans are making an extreme defence of the frontier for the contingency of being overthrown on the line of the Meuse.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

BRILLIANT OPERATION BY FRENCH.

ROME, Sept. 7.

The French carried out a brilliant raid east of the Asiago, after a short but very violent artillery preparation. The enemy resisted desperately, and suffered heavily. The French losses were slight.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

DISQUIETING REPORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Disquieting reports are filtering out from Russia. It is stated that the whole of the British colony in Petrograd has been arrested.

There have been numerous arrests at Moscow.

The Headquarters of the French Military Mission has been sacked and a number of Frenchmen have been arrested.

LENIN WEAKER.

Lenin is weaker from effusion of blood and pleura.

His assailant is dying, as the result of ill-treatment.

BOLSHEVIK REIGN OF TERROR.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Apparently a Bolshevik reign of terror has been instituted at Moscow. An Amsterdam telegram from Moscow states as a result of the decree issued on September 5, ordering the arrest of "Social" Revolutionaries, representatives of the bourgeoisie and ex-officers who are to be shot in the event of "fresh" anti-Bolshevik conspiracies, many Social Revolutionaries have been arrested in Moscow, also several "high" ecclesiastics who are alleged to be implicated in the British conspiracy. Numerous executions are occurring.

The *Pravda* of Moscow is among those arrested.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 7.

A German warship was seen to sink yesterday evening on the Dutch coast. Presumably she was mined or torpedoed.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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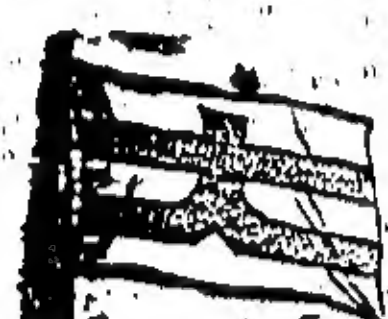
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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

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For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSEU MARU"—Thursday, 12th Sept. at 9 a.m.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU"—Sunday, 15th Sept. at Noon.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SHENKANG	Sept. 10, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHENKANG	Sept. 13, at Noon.
TIENSIN	HUNGKOW	Sept. 14, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUTUNG	Sept. 14, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 10, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 13, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSING	SATURDAY, Sept. 14, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Yuen" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

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P. L. KNIGHT, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2319

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "IYO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 13th Sept. 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representative at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1918. 734

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

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All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on 10th Sept. at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 4, 1918.

AGENTS.

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THE CHINA MAIL LTD.

4, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN VESSELS ATTACKED BY SUBMARINES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. The homeward bound transport *Mount Vernon*, formerly the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, was torpedoed 200 miles from France on Thursday. She afterwards reached port.

There were no casualties. The Navy Department announces that a submarine sank the American steamer *Lake Umbagog*, 2,000 tons, by gunfire, in foreign waters on Sept. 3. Five of the crew are missing.

MYSTERIOUS GERMAN CORPSES. A SENSATIONAL EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Sept. 7. The Scandinavian newspapers contain a sensational explanation of the mystery of numerous corpses of German sailors being washed up on the coasts.

It is stated that the crews refused to go aboard the submarines, seized four torpedo-boats, and steamed at full speed to Norway. Other warships chased and overtook them, and a regular fight ensued.

Two of the torpedo-boats were sunk and the crews were killed or drowned.

GERMAN SHIPS IN CHILE.

CONCERTED ATTEMPT AT DESTRUCTION.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 7. There is much indignation owing to a concerted attempt by the crews of the German ships in Chile, comprising 22 steamers and 57 sailing ships, aggregating 230,000 tons, to dynamite the ships and machinery.

The quick action of the Naval Authorities prevented the complete destruction of the vessels, but the engines, of seven of the steamers were destroyed.

Troops are now guarding the ships.

AMERICAN WAR REVENUE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. The Eight Billion Dollar War Revenue Bill was introduced to the House of Representatives amidst enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Neaves, who introduced the measure, declared that the Americans were ready to surrender all their profits and income over living expenses to win the war.

OBITUARY.

SIR RATAN TATA.

LONDON, Sept. 8. The death has occurred of Sir Ratan Tata.

(Sir Ratan Tata was a partner of Tata Sons & Co., Bombay and Director of Tata Ltd., London.)

BARON DE FORREST.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 8. The death occurred at sea, while proceeding to England, of Baron de Forrest, a former Commonwealth Treasurer.

THE COTTON ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Sept. 8. Owing to the official estimate of the cotton crop being 11,127,000 bales as compared with 13,619,000 bales last month and 11,949,000 bales last year, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday jumped 150 to 175 points in ten minutes. October selling was at 37.25 cents, final prices being about 100 points lower owing to profit taking.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 9, 1918. 12m. No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure changes are everywhere small, the typhoon probably remains near Naha, but owing to the lack of Japanese returns, this lacks confirmation.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.99 inches, against an average of 68.82 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 10th September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: W. or variable winds, light to moderate; cloudy, showery.

2.—Formosa Channel: North winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoo: The same as No. 1.

4.—North coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Price \$1.25 and \$2.25.

THE WAR SAVINGS.

TWENTY-FIRST LIST OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

During last month War Loan was purchased by the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association for its members, amounting to \$288,352 (Straits Currency).

The amounts paid in, particulars of which are set out below, were invested in the War Loans Investment Trust of Malaysia at 4% and Straits Settlements War Loan at 5%.

The membership of the Association has now reached 1,035.

Full particulars and application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

Subscription of \$25.000

1 18,148

1 7,000

1 6,550

1 6,000

1 5,550

1 5,000

1 4,550

1 4,000

1 3,550

1 3,000

1 2,550

1 2,000

1 1,550

1 1,000

1 500

1 400

1 300

1 200

1 100

1 50

1 25

1 10

1 5

1 2

1 1

1 1/2

1 1/4

1 1/8

1 1/16

1 1/32

1 1/64

1 1/128

1 1/256

1 1/512

1 1/1024

1 1/2048

1 1/4096

1 1/8192

1 1/16384

1 1/32768

1 1/65536

1 1/131072

1 1/262144

1 1/524288

1 1/1048576

1 1/2097152

1 1/4194304

1 1/8388608

1 1/16777216

1 1/33554432

1 1/67108864

1 1/134217728

1 1/268435456

1 1/536870912

1 1/1073741824

1 1/2147483648

1 1/4294967296

1 1/8589934592

1 1/17179869184

1 1/34359738368

1 1/68719476736

1 1/137438953472

1 1/274877906944

1 1/549755813888

1 1/1099511627776

1 1/2199023255552

1 1/4398046511104

1 1/8796093022208

1 1/17592186044416

1 1/35184372088832

1 1/70368744177664

1 1/140737488355328

1 1/281474976710656

1 1/562949953421312

1 1/1125899906842624

1 1/2251799813685248

1 1/4503599627370496

1 1/9007199254740992

1 1/18014398509481984

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of Sept., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.									
No. of Lot.	Regulatory No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurement (Approximate).				Contents in sq. ft.		Annual Rent.
			N.	S.	E.	W.	Area.	Area.	
1	1	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	2	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	3	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	4	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	5	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	6	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	7	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	8	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	9	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	10	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	11	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	12	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	13	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	14	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	15	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	16	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	17	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	18	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	19	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	20	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	21	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	22	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	23	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	24	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	25	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	26	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
27	27	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28	28	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
29	29	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30	30	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	31	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	32	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	33	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	34	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	35	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	36	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	37	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	38	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	39	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	40	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	41	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	42	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
43	43	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
44	44	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
45	45	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46	46	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
47	47	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	48	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	49	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	50	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51	51	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
52	52	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
53	53	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
54	54	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
55	55	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
56	56	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
57	57	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
58	58	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
59	59	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
60	60	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
61	61	At Tokwanan, in the Colony of Hongkong.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100